Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1835. No. 776.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS HALLOWAY, senr. decd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to them, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES LATTA, }
JOHN LEATHERS, } *Ex'rs.*

June 3. 73—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator on the estate of JOHN PIPER, decd. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAML. PIPER, *Adm'r.*

June 4. 73—

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 28th day of July next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of John Piper, decd. on a credit of twelve months,

Six likely Negroes,

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep,
Farming Tools, Crop of Wheat,
Oats, Rye, Hay, &c.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with many articles not mentioned.

Bond and approved security will be required.

SAML. PIPER, *Adm'r.*

June 5. 73—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. *Elizabeth Patton.* } Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, *C. S. C.*

Pric Adv. $5 00 67—3m

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Turner & Phillips vs. *Charles Phillips.* } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of land adjoining the Town of Hillsborough.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder three months, that unless the Defendant appears at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, enter into bond and security and plead to issue, that judgment will be entered against him by default. Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, 4th Monday in May, 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, *c. c. c.*

Pric Adv. $4 00 73—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and one very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

☞ If not sooner disposed of the above property will be offered at public sale, before the court house door, on Tuesday of next August Court. Terms made known on the day of sale.

July 2. 46—

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARTHA ROBERTS, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from harboring, trading with or trusting her, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

May 27. 72—3wp

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 72—

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22. 72—

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of Harness; also a plain SULKY with Harness.

Inquire at this office.

May 21. 71—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of ARCHIBALD HARRIS, decd. late of the state of Alabama, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS M. LINK, *Am'r.*

June 3. 73—3wp

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double if not tripple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in ADVANCE, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Con., to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835. 71—

Five Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 11th of May, a bound boy by the name of STANFORD HITHCOCK, nineteen years of age, a bright mulatto, about five feet eleven inches high, a scar on the fore finger of his left hand. The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber and all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE,

Orange county, May 27. 72—3wp

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES, and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 20. 68—

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

Have just received an extensive assortment of all kinds of goods in their line, consisting of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Examination will be on the 22nd and 23rd instant. The next session will commence on the first Thursday in August.

MR. LINDSEY, heretofore teacher of the Commissioners' School, will conduct the English department.

WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

☞ The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

June 1. 73—

NOTICE—TAXES.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for year 1834, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 6th of July; at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 7th; at Judge Ruffin's Mills on Wednesday the 8th; at George Albright's on Thursday the 9th; at John Long's on Friday the 10th; at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 11th; at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 13th; at George Faucett's on Tuesday the 14th; at Chesley F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 15th; at James Hutcheson's on Thursday the 16th; at Andrew M'Cauley's on Friday the 17th; at George A. Mebane's on Saturday the 18th; at the court house in Hillsborough on Monday the 20th; at Richerson Nicholl's on Tuesday the 21st; at Rankin M'Kee's on Wednesday the 22d; at H. & A. Parker's store on Thursday the 23d; at William Lipscomb's on Friday the 24th; at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 25th; at James Trice's on Monday the 27th; at Herndon's store on Tuesday the 28th; at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 29th; and at Burrows Cheek's on Thursday the 30th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1835, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, *Sh'ff.*

June 8. 73—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BETSY PUE, one of the legatees of John Pue, deceased, that he is prepared to pay to her on application, or to her legal representative, the distributive share of the personal estate of the said deceased, with interest to this date.

LUKE TEER.

May 25. 72—3w

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE's LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for $12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance:—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay $5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is $9 00, on the payment of $7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay $6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately $8 00, on the payment of $6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to $12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each in general, complete in themselves, and free from the same articles. The proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,

207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Either of these works can be seen at this Office.*

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

STATE CONVENTION.

Debate on the Suffrage of free Persons of Colour.

Friday, June 12.

The Convention having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution in relation to the suffrage of free persons of color,

Judge Daniel moved a resolution to extend the right of voting for members of the House of Commons to free persons of color possessed of a freehold worth $250. He said this proposition was not meant to have an effect on persons qualified to vote for Senators. The qualification proposed to authorize free persons of color to vote was intended as an incentive to this class of persons to use exertions to raise themselves in the public estimation. A white man who pays no tax cannot vote, neither ought a coloured man who pays no tax. He was willing to leave the door open to all colored men of good character, and industrious habits, as such would find no difficulty in obtaining the necessary qualification. Judge D. observed there were three classes of persons in our community, viz. free white persons, free persons of colour and slaves. Even the latter is protected by laws from injury, from all except his master, and such as may act under his authority; any other person using violence towards a slave, may be indicted and is answerable to his owner in damages. Free persons of colour are secured from injury by any one, having the same remedies for redress as the white man. They cannot indeed be witnesses against a white man. It is true that many of this class are worthless in character, and to persons of this description he would deny the right of voting.

Judge D. thought it would be good policy to adopt such a course as would have a tendency to conciliate the most respectable portion of the colored population, and thereby give them a standing distinct from the slave population, and afford them an opportunity of some intercourse with the whites.

The Judge stated, that during our revolutionary war, a number of free persons of color rendered effectual service in the ranks of the army. He also spoke of measures lately taken by the British in liberating their slaves in the West Indies, and of the probability that the French would follow their example. He noticed also the proximity of our south western states to those Islands; and spoke of the policy of cultivating a good understanding with the most respectable portion of our free persons of color, who might be very serviceable to us in case of any combination for evil purposes amongst their brethren in bondage.

Judge D. said, that the resolution which he had offered, was nearly a copy of one entered into by the New York Convention, and hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. Edwards was glad the learned gentleman from Halifax had turned his attention to this subject. It was one upon which he felt some difficulty. An article in the bill of rights says, "that the people of this state ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given." If this article bears upon our coloured freemen equally with the whites, it would appear wrong, while we continue to tax them, to deny them a vote for members of Assembly. He should be glad of more light on this subject. He said there were many free men of color who paid taxes besides those who are freeholders. Ought not they to be represented in the legislature also?

Judge Daniel replied, that the bill of rights did not apply to men of color. It embraced only free white men. The Legislature had a right to tax any species of property. He was in favor of allowing the colored men of some property and standing to vote for members; for, from an observance of their conduct for thirty years past, he could say, that they uniformly voted for men to represent them of the best character and talents.

Mr. Bryan wished some information on this subject. He asked whether free persons of colour could be considered in the same light as free white citizens? They are not looked upon generally as enjoying like privileges. An act of Assembly prohibits free persons of colour from going from one state to another. If they are citizens, their citizenship is of a mongrel kind. He would be glad to hear more on the subject.

The President (Mr. Macon) acknowledged the subject was attended with difficulty. Perhaps he went further in his opinions in relation to it than other gentleman. He would not have persons of colour ever were considered as citizens, and no one has a right to vote but a citizen. The revolution in this country was made by British subjects. Many aliens and some free negroes entered into the service like other persons, who were not subjects. The crown cannot make subjects. It can make what are called denizens. No one can say that a coloured man was ever naturalized, or called upon to take the oath of allegiance. They have been employed to fight, but were never made citizens—they made no part of the political family; the negroes were originally imported in the way of trade like other merchandize.

The President said, he did not approve of the land qualification for voters. Suppose two respectable neighbours had each a son; that one of them had fifty acres of land, perhaps not worth more than 25 cents an acre, and the other had no land, but was a good blacksmith or shoemaker, and his standing in society irreproachable, why will you allow one to vote, and not allow the other? If any qualification were necessary, he would prefer age; it is age that makes the man. He would rather take age than property. He knew respectable families of free negroes who had no property; but he believed that none of them had any right to vote.

The opinion of New York had been mentioned. If the clause which had been referred to were to be again considered in that state, it would now be rejected. We are in a very different situation from that state—they have but few persons of this description—we have large numbers.

What, said he, can we do with these people? They are amongst us. We have no Moses to undertake their cause. He supposed they must remain with us. It is doubtful whether our southern country can ever be cultivated by white men; or that the vast quantity of our swamp lands can ever be drained; or other internal improvements be made without them. It will be proper that these coloured people, whether free or in bondage, should be well treated; but he was opposed to any of them being allowed the right of suffrage.

Gov. Branch observed, that no doubt the Convention had a right to act upon this subject. Free persons of colour have heretofore been permitted to vote in this state, and the question now is, whether this right shall be continued, abridged or abrogated. The gentleman from Warren thinks this practice ought to be abolished. Mr. B. was willing to disfranchise the greater portion of this class of persons. The amendment proposed by his colleague would deprive ninety nine hundreths of them of the privilege of voting, He was willing to keep the door open to the most intelligent and deserving portion of the freemen of colour. He was unwilling to part with the freehold qualification. He admitted that age makes a man; but he thought property ought also to be considered. A floating population, however aged, could not be relied upon; they were here to-day and gone to-morrow; our social compact could not be held together, but for the mutual interest which binds us to each other.

He thought his colleague had given some strong reasons why the whole of this class of our population ought not to be cut off from voting, and no man is better able to form a correct judgment on the subject than himself. The county of Halifax has at present two or three hundred voters of this description, and should their delegates, on their return home, be under the necessity of telling them that the Convention had wholly abrogated their right of voting, the information, he feared, would not be well received. He hoped, therefore, a different result would be come to.

Mr. Wilson, from Perquimons, rose to offer an amendment to the present proposition. He observed, that however much coloured persons might be elevated, thir colour alone would prove a barrier to keep them in a degraded state. And the moment a free mulatto obtains a like property, and is a little favored by being admitted to vote, he will not be satisfied with a black wife. He will soon connect himself with a white woman. He would, therefore, offer the following resolution, in order to settle the question at once. He moved to strike out all the resolution now before the committee, except the word "Resolved," and insert "That free negroes and mulattoes, within four degrees, shall not in future be allowed to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons."

Mr. Meares asked the gentleman from Perquimons to withdraw his amendment for the present, and offer him to offer one which he thought would settle the question in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Meares then moved the following amendment:

It is the opinion of this Convention that by the existing Constitution of this

State, free persons of colour never have been considered as citizens, and therefore not entitled to vote; and no privilege to vote for Senators or members of the House of Commons shall hereafter be extended to any free person of colour.

Mr. Cooper was opposed to allowing the privilege of voting to this class of people, on any terms. He was glad to hear the venerable President of the Convention express so decided an opinion on this subject. He was convinced that any extension of the privilege to those persons of colour would have a bad tendency, and he hoped therefore it would not be acceded to. He should vote for the proposed amendment.

Gen. Speight thought with the gentleman from New Hanover that free negroes are not recognized in the constitution, and are not therefore entitled to vote. He was opposed to the freehold qualification. He thought with the gentleman from Warren (Mr. Macon) that age was a preferable qualification. If a freehold qualification was to be adopted, free negroes would be the last people he should think of applying it to. They were declared by law to be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit, and he believed it was a pretty general opinion amongst the people that free negroes and mulattoes ought not to exercise the right of suffrage.

This motion of Mr. Meares produced considerable debate, in the course of which, a doubt was expressed whether the Convention was not going beyond the bounds prescribed in the act under whose authority they met, in thus discussing an abstract question, viz: whether or not a free person of colour is a citizen of the United States, and to put an end to the discussion, Mr. Meares withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wilson then renewed his motion to amend Judge Daniel's proposition.

Mr. Holmes wished to state the reasons which would induce him to vote against the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Perquimons. There are, said he, many prejudices existing against the free people of colour in his part of the country, and it was true that many of them are in a degraded and corrupt state; but he believed that the white people were as much to blame as they, for they are principally the corruptors of the morals of these people. He was of opinion that it would not be good policy to withdraw from them entirely the privilege of voting. Such of them as possess property and are of good standing ought to be distinguished from those of the class who are vicious and disorderly. He had no doubt that such a course would be the means of conciliating the most worthy men among them, who might in any case of difficulty with the slaves prove very serviceable to the white inhabitants by discovering to them any symptoms of discontent which might hereafter arise amongst the slaves. An instance or two of this kind was mentioned by Mr. H. as having heretofore taken place.

The question on Mr. Wilson's amendment was put and carried, 61 votes to 58.

The committee then rose, and reported the resolution to the house. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Saturday, June 13.

The order of the day was the report of the committee of the whole on the 4th resolution, which had reported a resolution in the following words:

"Resolved, that free negroes and mulattoes within four degrees, shall not be allowed voto te for members of the Senate or House of Commons of this State."

Mr. Shober did not rise to discuss the question whether free negroes and mulattoes are citizens. Much had already been said on this subject, and much more might be said. It was sufficient for him that they are human beings, are free agents and have a free will. We have always considered them as objects fit for taxation and fit for certain public duties. If fit for these purposes, they ought to be allowed some privileges. All persons owe allegiance to some power. It was said yesterday, that free negroes owe no allegiance; that before the revolutionary war they never become citizens of Great Britain. He did not know how this was. He knew that the British were always ready to lay their hands on their subjects wherever they found them. But it is said, at the close of the war, these persons were not called upon to take the oath of allegiance. Of this he knew nothing. Their descendants being born here, surely acquired some right, and must owe some allegiance. He never heard of a free negro taking the oath of allegiance. These persons are deserving of some consideration, and ought not be cast off and thrown into the ranks of the slaves of our country. They ought to be considered as a class of persons standing between the whites and the slave population, and in proportion as we raise them above the slaves, by allowing them certain privileges, they will become our safeguard from any evil designs from them; but if, by neglect, we force the free negroes into the ranks of the slaves, we can expect no friendly aid from them. Mr. S. concluded by moving to amend the above resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting, "that free negroes and mulattoes who possess a freehold property of the value of $100, shall vote for members of the House of Commons:"

Mr. Giles was in favor of this amendment. He said, called upon to consider the expediency of amending the Constitution of the State, which had been in operation for more than half a century, he determined to act with much caution, and to decline acting at all until he was convinced that some inconvenience had been experienced under any provision of the old instrument. He said, he was no innovator. He did not wish to move on unsound ground. If he were conviced that any evil had arisen to the country from allowing free negroes and mulattoes to vote for members of Assembly, he would be willing to deprive them of that right. But before he consented to this course, he must be satisfied on this subject.

It had been said, that these persons have had considerable effect in carrying elections. This may be the case: but where is the proof that these persons gave such elections a bad direction?

We have been told also, that the votes of these free negroes can be purchased in the market. He would venture to say that the vote of a negro was never offered in market until he knew there was a purchaser. And who is the purchaser? He is a white man, the friend of one of the candidates. If we purchase the votes of free negroes, we are to blame. We ought to set them a better example. Can we believe that the reign of demagogueism is to have no end? Is no good to be expected from the expression of a sound public opinion? He hoped and trusted that the manner in which this public body has been brought together, will produce some effect on future elections in this state. The people, by their own free will, sent us here, and when this sound principle is generally acted upon in our elections, we shall hear no more of the votes of free negroes being purchased. No free negro would ever think of offering his vote in the market. Do we owe these people nothing, asked Mr. G. We have the power, and ought to devise some mode of raising them from their present degradation. Mr. G. said he had had nothing to do with the legislation of the country. He had been a mere looker on; but he was of opinion that our legislature had been remiss in their duty towards this class of people. Instead of attempting to improve their situation, they appear to have acted on a principle of enmity towards them. He should like to see a different course adopted. He thought with the gentleman from New Hanover that it would be good policy not to deprive the respectable class of free colored people amongst us from voting, and thereby attach them to the white population, rather than by a contrary course drive them back into the ranks of the slaves. He was therefore in favor of adopting the proposition of the gentleman from Stokes, which held out a motive to the persons of color to become industrious and respectable, and to acquire property sufficient to qualify them to exercise the elective franchise.

Mr. Guinn thought the proposition of the gentleman from Stokes offered the elective privilege to these people on too easy terms. He preferred the motion of the gentleman from Halifax, which fixed the freehold qualification at $250, and he would be for excluding all from this privilege, whatever might be their property, who had been convicted in any of our courts of a criminal offence.

Mr. Crudup said, no man could wish more than himself to see the race of men in question raised from their present degradation; but he did not think that giving them the elective franchise would effect this purpose. He did not think them qualified to exercise this right. Nor did he think the possession of a freehold property of the small value of $100, would be a sufficient guarantee against the abuse of the privilege. Some intelligence and moral character were necessary to qualify a man to exercise this privilege, though no government had ever made a provision of this kind. The gentleman from Rowan thinks the white people are the means of corrupting this class of people in their exercise of the elective franchise. He would be willing, therefore, to cut off this source of corruption. It had been said, that they generally vote for the best men; his experience had convinced him to the contrary; he was of opinion that any candidate who would associate with them, might obtain their vote, however low his qualifications. These people, he said, were from their colour a separate class. Some gentlemen think that they might be divided, and that the favored portion of them would attach themselves to the white population. He was of a different opinion. He thought it would be best to leave the division as nature had made it. He was willing to allow that there were many individuals amongst the free people of colour, who were virtuous and exemplary in their conduct; but he did not think it would be good policy to attempt to draw a line of distinction amongst them.

Judge Gaston said the Convention could be scarcely expected to settle more than general principles. He wished, therefore, in the present instance, the Convention would take up the report of the committee of the whole, and by a vote on that, determine whether they will allow free negroes at all to exercise the elective franchise on any terms. If it determines that it will not, debate about qualifications will be at an end. If the report be negatived, then the question as to the proper qualification will be a proper subject of discussion. To prevent unnecessary debate, he hoped the gentleman from Stokes would therefore withdraw his amendment for the present.

Mr. Shober accordingly withdrew his amendment, and the question was stated from the chair to be on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole; which was finally carried—66 to 61.

Monday, June 22.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr McPheeters.

The Convention again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dockery in the chair, on the 6th resolution, proposing that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendment should be made to the constitution, so as to make the capitation tax on slaves and free white polls equal. After considerable discussion, the committee rose and reported the following amendment: To strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the words "That the individual capitation tax on slaves of either sex shall not extend to those under twelve, nor over fifty years of age, and shall not exceed the capitation tax on free white males not under twenty-one nor over forty-five years of age." Which amendment was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Collins, Swain, Seawell, Williams of Pitt, and Williams of Person, with instructions to report an article according thereto.

The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Morehead in the chair, on the 8th resolution, proposing that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to compel the members of the General Assembly to vote viva voce in the election of officers, and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the following amendment; Strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert in lieu thereof the words "That it is expedient so to amend the constitution, as in all elections by the General Assembly the members shall vote viva voce." Which amendment was adopted – yeas 84, nays 40.

The resolution was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Speight of Green, Wellborn, Wilder, Troy and Sawyer, to report an amendment to the constitution accordingly.

The Convention then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Morehead in the chair, on the resolution proposing to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments be necessary in the mode of appointing, and removing from office, militia officers and justices of the peace; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the resolution without amendment. The resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. Hodges, Brittain, Biggs, Cathey and Cooper were appointed the committee in pursuance thereto.

The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bower in the chair, on the 10th resolution, proposing that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to be made in the constitution for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly, occurring before the meeting of the same; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the resolution without amendment. It was then adopted, and Messrs. Owen, Edwards, Perebee, Young and Franklin were appointed the said committee.

Tuesday, June 23.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

Mr. Speight of Craven, submitted additional rules for the government of the Convention, providing the manner in which amendments and ordinances shall be ensolled and certified.

Gov Swain made a report from the committee of 26, recommending that borough representation be retained for the towns of Edenton, Fayetteville, Newbern and Wilmington.

The articles prescribing the manner in which the Senate and House of Commons shall be constituted, were taken up for their third reading, and the blank filled, on motion of Mr Fisher, with the word "*biennially*." The motion to insert *biennially* was advocated by Messrs Fisher, M'Queen and Toomer, and opposed by Messrs. Edwards, Outlaw, Carson, of Rutherford, and Collins.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, moved to strike out 50, and insert 34 members for the Senate, and insert 90 instead of 120 for the Commons. Mr. Dockery called for a division of the question, and the Convention refused to strike out by a vote of 90 to 26.

The Convention then adjourned.

Wednesday, June 24.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters,

The Convention resumed the consideration of the article which has relation to the number of members which shall compose the Senate and House of Commons, when

Mr. Kelly moved an amendment to change the mode of assigning the number of representatives left, after apportioning the number to which each county is entitled by the federal population, instead of placing them to the counties having the largest fraction, according to federal population, amongst the several counties having fractions, so as to produce the greatest equality in the representation.

This motion, after debate, in which it was advocated by Messrs. Kelly, Jacocks, Bryan and Toomer, and opposed by Gen. Speight, Judge Gaston and Dr. Williams, was negatived—83 to 37.

Two other amendments were also offered and negatived.

The Convention then, on motion of Governor Swain, the chairman of the large committee to whom the subject had been committed, called up the report in favor of allowing the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville each a representative.

The report was taken up accordingly; when Mr. Skinner from Chowan, spoke at some length in favor of adopting the recommendation of the committee. Mr Skinner was followed by Mr Moore from New Hanover, Mr from Moore, and Mr from Rowan, in favor of its report; by which, on motion of Mr. Meares the Convention adjourned.

Thursday, June 25.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Gen. Dockery moved the following resolution, to lie on the table till to-morrow:

[illegible] the remainder of the session the Convention shall take a recess from one to three o'clock.

On the motion of some member, the resolution was immediately taken up for consideration—but after some little discussion, and on a statement that there would be for some days considerable business before the committees, and by others that they never knew any good to arise from attempts to hurry the discussion of important business, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the committee of the whole was discharged from the consideration of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th resolutions embraced in the report of the committee appointed to consider and report the manner in which it would be proper to take up the business of the Convention, and each of the resolutions were referred to a committee.

The 13th resolution relates to a provision that the attorney general shall be elected for a term of years. The 14th to providing a tribunal whereby Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal practice in office. The 15th directs an inquiry whether any amendments shall be made for vacating the office of a Justice of the Peace, and disqualifying him from holding such appointment upon conviction of an infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office. The 16th directs an inquiry what provision shall be made providing for the removal of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of the Legislature. The 17th directs an inquiry what amendments shall be made that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The 18th directs an inquiry whether any amendment ought to be made to provide against unnecessary private legislation. The 19th directs an inquiry whether any amendment ought to be made to provide that no Judge of the Supreme Court shall be eligible to any office, or any Judge of the Superior Court to any other office than that of the Judge of the Supreme Court, while retaining his judicial appointment.

On motion of Mr. Collins, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee appointed for arranging the representation of the two houses, be instructed to prepare and report a plan for districting the state for electing members of the Senate and House of Commons.

The Convention then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the report proposing to give a representative to each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville; when Messrs. Meares, Toomer and Judge Gaston spoke in favor of adopting the report, and Judge Seawell and Mr. Wilson of Perquimons against it.

On taking the question the report was disagreed to, 73 votes to 50. The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Andres, Bowers, Barringer, Bryan, Bailey, Bunting, Cansler, Cox, Chalmers, J. M'D. Carson, Collins, Dockery, Dobson, Fisher, Franklin, W. Gaston, Gilliams, A. F. Gaston, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hill, Hooker, E. Jones, Joiner, King, Kelly, M'Queen, M'Diarmid, Morehead, Martin, Meares, Moore, Outlaw, Owen, J. W. Powell, Roulhac, Swain, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, J. Speight, Shipp, Saunders, Shober, Troy, Toomer, White, R. Williams, Wellborn, Young—50.

Nays—Messrs. Averitt, Arrington, Adams, Bonner, Baxter, Brittain, Biggs, Birchett, Broadnax, Boddie, Crudup, Cathey, Cooper, Calvert, Chambers, Daniel, Elliott, Edwards, Ferebee, Faison, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, Guinn, Grier, Gaines, Gary, Hall, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Hutcheson, Harrington, Halsey, Holmes, K. Jones, Jervis, Jacocks, Lea, Macon, Morris, M'Millan, Melchor, M'Pherson, Marchant, Marsteller, Montgomery, A. Powell, Pearsall, Parker, Pipkin, Ruffin, J. Ramsay, R. H. Ramsay, Styron, Sawyer, Sugg, Stallings, J. S. Smith, Seawell, B. J. Smith, Spruill, Taylor, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Welch, J. Wilson. J. W. Williams, Wilder—73.

On motion of Judge Gaston, the question was then taken on giving representatives to the towns of Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and negatived —75 to 47.

The Convention then adjourned.

Friday, June 26.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters,

Mr. Giles rose and stated, that he had been requested to ask leave of absence from the services of the Convention for the balance of its session for Mr. D. M. Barringer of Cabarrus, the state of whose health rendered it necessary for him to visit the North in search of medical aid. Leave was granted.

Mr. Edwards moved that the Convention go into a committee of the whole on the resolution in relation to the 32d article of the Constitution.

The question having been stated,

Dr. Smith rose to renew a motion which on yesterday had been decided out of order, to lay this subject on the table. He did not wish to prevent discussion, but he was satisfied the best disposition which could be made of it, was to lay it on the table. If the Convention determined the matter should be discussed, he wished it amply and fully done. It was to ascertain this fact—whether a discussion was inevitable, that he submitted his motion, and on it he called for the ayes and noes. Before taking his seat, Dr. S. would say, that with all due deference for the chair, he thought it mistaken in its decision on the point of order yesterday—for the motion made by him, was, what is termed, a privileged one.

The President remarked that subsequent reflection had convinced him that the chair was wrong.

Mr. R. D. Spaight rose to ask what the gentleman from Orange proposed to lay on the table.

The President.—The special order of the day.

Mr. Spaight.—The Convention may postpone going into committee of the whole on the order of the day, but it is not in order to move to lay it on the table. It had been referred to a committee of the whole, and no order on it could be taken until that committee had reported.

The President.—I consider the motion in order.

Mr. Spaight.—Then, sir, I appeal from the decision of the chair to the convention.

Mr. Edwards concurred in opinion with the chair, that the motion was a proper one.

Dr. Smith rejoined, stating the difference between the effect of a proposition, referred to a committee of the whole, and to a select committee.

Gov. Branch said he had left a sick room to vote on this question. A motion is submitted to lay it on the table. Why so? is there any more pressing business on hand; is it feared we shall act precipitately; or is there any other reason?

Judge Gaston rose for information from the chair. He knew that the motion to lay on the table was not a debatable one. Suppose the motion of the gentleman from Orange prevails, and the special order of the day is laid on the table, will it not be competent for any member afterwards, to move to take it up, and assign his reasons for the motion?

President.—Certainly.

Judge Gaston.—Then it is useless to attempt to stifle discussion. It must go on.

The question was then taken on Mr. Spaight's appeal from the chair, and its decision was confirmed.

Mr. Edwards said he knew the motion to lay on the table was not debatable, but presumed a remark or two as to the propriety of the motion would not be out of order. He would ask the gentleman from Orange, whether it comported with the purposes for which the Convention had assembled, to give the go-by—

Mr. Williams, of Franklin. The gentleman is certainly out of order.

Mr. Edwards resumed his seat, and the question recurring on the motion to lay on the table, it was negatived—72 to 49.

The question was then put and carried for going into committee of the whole on the resolution, and Mr. Fisher was called to the chair.

The question having been stated to be on the adoption of the resolution, a very long and animated debate arose. Messrs. Edwards, Daniel, Bryan, Samuel Carson and Wellborn, spoke in favor of amending or expunging the 32d article, and Mr. Cooper against it. On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, and the Convention then adjourned.

Saturday, June 27.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Convention again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the resolution in relation to the 32d article of the Constitution, Mr. Fisher in the chair; when a debate arose which occupied the whole of the sitting, without taking the question. The speakers in favor of amending the article by striking out the most objectionable parts of it, were Governor Swain and Branch, the President of the Convention, Gen. Wellborn and Mr. Crudup; and against amending it, Mr. Smith and Mr. Cooper.

Monday, June 29

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee to whom was referred the 14th resolution reported an article, as an amendment to the constitution, providing for the impeachment of all officers in the state except justices of the peace and militia officers; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harrington, from the committee to whom was referred the 13th resolution, instructing them "to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments may be proper providing that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years," reported that it is expedient to amend the 4th section of the constitution by striking out, after the word 'admiralty,' the word 'and' and an attorney general,' and to insert, between the words 'equity' and 'judges,' the word 'and,' so as to make the said section read thus:

"That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity, and Judges of Admiralty, who shall be commissioned by the governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour."

And that the following additional section, to come in immediately after the 13th, be incorporated into the constitution

"That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both houses, appoint, from time to time, an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold his office for a term of —— years."

Which amendments were read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Gov. Owen, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following article, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed:

"If vacancies shall occur, by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law."

The Convention again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the chair, on the resolution in relation to the 32d article; when Mr. Rayner and Judge Gaston addressed the committee in favor, and Messrs. J. Speight, Shober and M'Queen in opposition to amending the said article. Before Judge Gaston (who last occupied the floor) had concluded, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, June 30.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

The Convention again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the chair, on the resolution in relation to the 32d article; when Judge Gaston resumed his speech in favor of amending the article. After Judge G. had concluded, the committee was addressed by Judge Daniel, Messrs. Carson, Outlaw, and Collins on the same side, and by Gen. Dockery, Dr. Smith and Judge Seawell in opposition to amending or expunging the article. After several propositions to amend had been made and negatived, Gen. Wellborn moved to amend the article by striking out the word "Protestant," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Christian," which was agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the article as amended, and the Convention adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, July 3.

THE CONVENTION.

The Raleigh Star of yesterday contains the following remarks in relation to the late proceedings of the Convention:

"The Convention very properly evinces a determination to examine and discuss thoroughly every proposition submitted to its consideration; and, as there are several important matters yet to be discussed and settled, it is still impossible to form even a conjecture as to the time when its labors will terminate. Since our last, only one question of moment has been decided, viz. On Thursday, after an able and interesting debate, which consumed several days, it was agreed to abolish borough representation entirely, by a vote of 75 to 50.

On Friday, the Convention proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the proposition to amend the 32d section of the Constitution, which is in the following words:

"Sect. 32. That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the protestant religion or the divine authority either of the old or new testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the state, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department, within this state."

The debate on this subject, thus far, has been very animated, and characterized by great ability; and, when published, will no doubt be read by the public with great avidity and pleasure. The speech of Judge Gaston, which, from his peculiar situation, awakened the highest degree of curiosity and interest, was one of his most happy and powerful efforts, and will be hereafter regarded as the *chef d'œuvre* of his public performances.—The debate has attracted great crowds of spectators, who, from day to day, thong the gallery, doors and windows of the Church.

On Tuesday after considerable discussion, it was decided, in committee of the whole, to amend the section in question by striking out the word "Protestant," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "Christian." But as this was not the final action of the Convention on it, the said section is still subject to further amendment.

In the last Western Carolinian we find the following extract of a letter from a member of the Convention to a gentleman in Salisbury, giving the number of members in the House of Commons to which each county will be entitled. The editor of the Carolinian makes the list complete by adding the following: "In the west, Randolph 3, Rockingham 3, and Wilke 3. In the East, Northampton 2, Warren 3, Sampson 1, Wayne 2—giving the West 66 members, and the East 54.

Raleigh, June 13 1835.

Dear Sir: We have just taken a vote on one of the difficult questions before us, and one that promised to protract our session—I mean, fixing the number of members in the House of Commons, and in distributing the members. From the vote taken, the following will be the arrangement, to wit:

Lincoln and Orange counties will be entitled to 4 members; Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake to 3; Bertie, Beaufort, Craven, Cabarrus, Caswell, Cumberland, Duplin, Davidson, Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New-Hanover, Person, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson to 2; Ashe, Buncombe, Bladen, Currituck, Camden, Carteret, Gates, Hyde, Hertford, Lenoir, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Yancey, Brunswick, Chowan, Columbus, Haywood, Greene, Jones, Macon, Tyrrel, and Washington to 1.

University of North Carolina.—A meeting of the Trustees of the University was held in this city, on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing a President of the institution; when it was resolved to postpone the election of that officer until December next. In the mean time, Professor MITHELL will continue to act as President *pro tempore*. It was also decided by the Board that the salary of said officer shall be increased to 2,000 dollars.

Mr. WILLIAM H. OWEN, of Caswell, was appointed Tutor of Languages, in place of Mr. D. F. BACON, resigned.

Raleigh Star,

The United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Elliott, having Mr. Livingston, our minister to France, and his family on board, arrived at New-York on the 22d inst. and anchored outside of the bar. She left Plymouth May 17.

The Constitution had a very disagreeable passage, with extremely rough weather and head winds. She was thirty eight days out, beating nearly all the way.

The New York Times of the 23d says, Mr. Livingston "will proceed to Washington to-morrow. Until his report is made, government cannot decide upon the course proper for it to take. Meanwhile though the French minister has declared the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries to be closed, Mr. Barton, our charge, remains at Paris—a functionary of equal rank with theirs at Washington—and will reside there until recalled by our government. There is no truth in the report that he was instructed by Mr. L. to return in case the bill were passed by the Peers without amendment."

We are glad (says the Journal of Commerce) to learn from the conversation of Mr. Livingston, that his return to the United States is not to be taken as an evil omen. Among the reasons for it is the desire to put the President in possession of his views more fully than he could well do by letter. He has not perceived among the people or in the government of France any hostile disposition towards us. On the whole, we find nothing to shake our often expressed confidence, that our affairs with France will be brought to a satisfactory and friendly issue. Mr. Livingston will soon repair to Washington, and no doubt government will in some way put the people in possession of the impressions made by his statements.

We understand that Dr. Samuel Moore has resigned the office of Director of the Mint of the U. States, to take effect on the first of the next month, and that Robert M. Patterson, M. D. of the University of Virginia, has been appointed to succeed him. *Globe.*

The Governor of Mississippi has appointed Robert I. Walker a Senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Poindexter's term. This appointment, of course, will only continue until the meeting of the Legislature.

We learn, with regret, from the Philadelphia papers, that Chief Justice Marshall continues seriously indisposed in that city.

We learn, by the stage driver from Lincolnton, that the barn of Mr. Martin Zimmerman, of that town, was set on fire, by a stroke of electricity, on the evening of the 16th instant, and burnt to the ground, together with a stable, in which were two horses; one of the horses, it is supposed, was killed by the lightning, and consumed in the fire—the other was saved. *Western Carolinian.*

Newbern, June 24.

Fire in Newbern.—The most destructive fire which has occurred in this town within our recollection, took place yesterday morning. All the buildings situated between the Newbern Bank, on Craven street, and Mr. Primrose's residence on Broad street—with the exception of Brunson's brick house—including the stores occupied by Messrs. Wade, Green, Worthington, M. Stevenson, Bloodgood, Outten, Hanson, Charles, Battle, Hall, J. Gooding, Lin, Dixon, Lund, and Mrs. Hall, together with the residences of Messrs. Wade, Worthington, Stevenson, and Mrs. Hall, and all the back buildings—are now in ashes! The amount of property destroyed we have not heard estimated, but should think it could not be less than 50,000 dollars. Of this, some was insured, but we have not learned how much. The fire first broke out in the store of Mr. Worthington, and was so far advanced when discovered, that the family of Mr. W. whose residence was adjoining, barely escaped with their lives. By what means the destroying element was communicated is not known; it is presumed, however, to have been accidental. The conflagration commenced about two o'clock and was arrested about six. *Recorder.*

A destructive fire occurred in Richmond, Va. on the morning of the 20th ultimo; by which the new Methodist Church, known as Trinity, was entirely destroyed; a Mr. Smith, living opposite, was nearly burnt out, and as many as twelve brick houses were greatly injured; and various wooden appurtenances were entirely consumed. The Church cost $10,000, and was insured only to the amount of $4,500. A public meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church on the 22d, and a subscription opened for the re-erection of Trinity Church, and about $7000 were subscribed on the spot.

Ohio.—The Legislature of this state terminated its extra session on the 19th ultimo. The leading measures enacted relative to the Boundary question, were the following: An act "accepting certain propositions made by the Commissioners appointed by the President of the U. States relative to the Northern Boundary;" an act making an appropriation of $300,000 to carry the laws relative to the Boundary into effect; an act to prevent the forcible abduction of citizens of Ohio—inflicting a punishment, on conviction, of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years; and a joint resolution relative to the imprisonment of Jonathan E. Fletcher, in the Michigan Territory.

JOHN ROSS AND THE CHEROKEES.

By the last Georgia papers, it appears that the council held by John Ross, at Pea Bluff, has determined to reject the terms offered to their tribe by the President of the United States. The council was composed wholly of the partisans of Ross. The Globe of Saturday contains the following letter, written by direction of the President, in consequence of information of the proceedings of Ross, received from the persons to whom it is addressed. It was designed to destroy every expectation that other and more favorable terms would ever be submitted to the Cherokees.

We repeat, says the Globe, the expression of our hope that a majority of the Cherokees will meet the commissioners at the council to be held on the third Monday of the present month, and ratify the engagements entered into by Ridge and his delegation.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 25, 1835.

Gentlemen:—I have received, and laid before the President, your letter of the 13th inst.

He has instructed me to authorize you to announce publicly to the Cherokees, that no propositions for a treaty will hereafter be made, more favorable than those now offered to them. The sum of five millions of dollars was fixed upon by the Senate, as an ample equivalent for the relinquishment of all their rights and possessions in Georgia, and other states east of the Mississippi. The whole subject was fully considered before this price was determined. Mr. Ross and his associates had daily opportunities of expressing their own views to the committee, and to other Senators verbally and in writing. He himself proposed that the adjustment of the consideration should be left to the Senate; and he voluntarily bound himself to accept the sum they might name. When under consideration in the Senate, there were members of that body watchful for his interests, and prompt to adduce every argument in his favor. That treaty has been published, and its liberal conditions have been every where acknowledged.

Most assuredly the President will not, under these circumstances, sanction any expectation that more favorable arrangements will hereafter be held out to the Cherokees. So far from this, he has instructed me to say that the present is the last proposition he will make to them, while he remains in office; and they must abide the consequences of its rejection. Nor will it be wise or safe for them to anticipate that either branch of the Government will be disposed to do more for them.

The Commissioners have been authorised to vary the nature of some of the stipulations, if others would be more agreeable to the Cherokees. But they have not and they will not be authorized to offer one dollar more than five millions, advised by the Senate.

Very, &c., C. A. HARRIS,
Acting Secretary of War.

Messrs W. H. Underwood,
Gainesville, Hall co. Geo.
John Ridge, *Cassville, Georgia.*

Greenville, June 13.

We understand that James Sneed, what James Henry and highway robbery a few days since, convicted of Buncombe county, N. C. were hung on the 29th ult. agreeable to the sentence of the court. It is said that each of these men have a wife and children in Cocke county, Tenn. where a band of twenty or thirty villains make their head quarters, and then sally forth in small companies for the purpose of committing every kind of depredation which promises any hope of booty.

Aiken, June 17.

Death from the Bite of a Snake.—We are informed, that a few days since, a daughter of Mr. George W. Norven, who lives upon Edisto river about twenty miles from this place, was bitten on the wrist by a large rattlesnake, which caused her death in a few hours. She was on her way to school, and the children who were in company with her at the same time say that she had stopped with them to pick blackberries growing by the road side, when, being thus engaged but for a few minutes, she screamed out that a snake had bit her; she was almost immediately taken home to her agonized parents, and an express sent for a physician, but before he could arrive, the unfortunate little sufferer expired.

Dreadful Tornado.—On the 19th ultimo, a tornado of great violence passed over the towns of Piscataway and New Brunswick, New Jersey. In the former place, every house, with the exception of the Church and two or three dwellings, were destroyed. In the latter, more than fifty houses were totally destroyed, and several persons killed.

Effects of the Temperance Reform.—The counties of Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable, Massachusetts, comprising what is called the "Old Colony," and containing one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, have granted no licenses for the sale of ardent spirits for the last three years. The prohibition has been rigidly enforced, even in the large towns of New Bedford, Plymouth, &c. Mark the consequence. At the recent session of the courts in those counties, after a vacation of three, four, and seven months, *there were found but two indictments in the whole of them*, and these for petty larcenies of small amount—not a single felony, breach of the peace, or any state prison offence in the whole of them! Legislators of America! would you choose to punish crime or to prevent it?

New Yorker.

Great Land Sale.—A public sale of wild lands, in the north of Maine, belonging to that state and Massachusetts, was made at Bangor on Wednesday of last week, at prices unparalleled in the history of the country. The great demand for timber of late years has caused the wild lands of Maine to advance in value at an enormous rate, doubling with each successive year. A township bought a few years since at twenty cents per acre was sold outright at *twelve dollars* per acre. A half township appraised by the state at $43,000 was sold for $108,000. The sale was made from the second story window of a hotel, before an assemblage of three thousand persons. The purchasers are all men of wealth and enterprize—some firms with a capital of half a million—and well acquainted with the character and value of their respective purchases. The bare timber on many tracts sold within a few years at less than a dollar an acre, and now held at five to ten dollars, is estimated to be worth on an average at least $20 per acre. On some of the territory there were twelve feet of snow last winter, but no frost in the ground—so that vegetation is much further advanced than on the seaboard. *Ib.*

We learn from the Louisville Journal that the sitizens of that place witnessed the curious phenomenon of the formation and operation of a *water-spout*, on the evening of the 14th ult. It was formed near the lower extremity of the Ohio Falls. According to those who witnessed the spectacle, a cone in the shape of a trumpet, descended towards the river from a thick dark thunder cloud, and, at the same time, the agitated waters beneath whirled round and ascended with a spiral motion, the form of vapour, till they united with the cone of the cloud, when the whole column moved rapidly and majestically about a mile and a half up the river, where it struck the woods in Indiana nearly opposite to Louisville and disappeared. The whirlwind then passed over a part of Jeffersonville, unroofing houses and doing other damage, but soon struck the river a second time, forming another water-spout, which crossed the river to the Kentucky side and disappeared a short distance above Geiger's Mills. On both sides of the river, the whirlwind's path was marked with desolation.

The United States teaching Lessons to Europe.—What were thought the dreams of visionaries, respecting the rapid march of our country, in the progress of civilization and improvement, are beginning already to be realized. Our prison systems have been visited by special commissioners from European governments, who have thought them worthy of adoption in preference to their own antiquated and imperfect institutions. And we now learn by the Harrisburg Chronicle, that European rail-road [illegible] companies have sent agents to America to examine our modes of constructing these routes, and that they have reported in favour of "the boldness of design and solidity of [illegible] of those of [illegible] over all others. Our infant republic is already beginning to teach lessons to the old world—the child instructing the parent, who had thought herself too wise and experienced to learn. These are the results of the expansion of mind, produced by free laws and a free press and the general diffusion of education.

MARRIED,

In Mobile Alabama, on the 28th ult. Dr. JESSE CARTER, formerly of Caswell county, to Miss MARY KENNEDY of Mobile City.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	H.	M.	S.	
3 Friday,	4 49	7 11	First,	3	9	23	morn
4 Saturday,	4 49	7 11	Full,	10	1	11	morn
5 Sunday,	4 49	7 11	Last,	17	10	46	aft'n
6 Monday,	4 50	7 10	New,	25	10	56	morn
7 Tuesday,	4 50	7 10					
8 Wednesday	4 50	7 10					
9 Thursday,	4 51	7 9					

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st July, 1835, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B
Brown & Wilkerson
John Boroughs
Joseph Brown
John Berry
Johnston Blackwood
Joshua Berry
John Baine 2
Mary & Jas P. Brown
Henry Bunch
John S. Barby
Hon. D. L. Barringer
Anna Benbow
Thos. & Jno Burroughs
George W. Bruce

C
Thomas Crain
Rev Wm. D Cairns 2
Rev. Enoch Crutchfield
Benton Clark
Burton Clarke
William Couch
Elis Clark
John Cain
Mr. Carmichael
Catlet Campbell 2
John Carr, hatter
James H. Christie

D
James A. Dumbolton
S. R. Dickens
Mrs. Eliza S. Dodson

F
Richard Ferguson

G
Jesse Geames

H
William Herndon
Edwin M. Holt
William Hunington
William Hunter,
Sarah Hutchins
Nathaniel Hicks
Wm Herndon of Benj.
Joseph D. Hughes
Wm. Huntington
Jas. B. Horne

J
Mary E. Jamieson
William B. Jones
Nathaniel Jeffries
William Johnston
Benjamin Johnston

K
Rev. Daniel W. Kerr 2

L
Thomas Latta
Barney Lashley
Lemuel Lynch

Eagle Lodge No. 71 S
Ezekiel Laws
Col. Wm L Long
John Lewis

M
John Murdock 2
Cornelia Morrow 2
William M'Cauley
Rev. John Morgan
Southerland May
Eliza M'Cown
James Moore
Rev J. S. M'Cutchen

N
James Nolly

O
Benjamin Orton 2

P
Joseph H Pugh
Nehemiah B. Pratt
Pleasant Prichard
Rev. S. J. Price
Rev. S. Paisley
Martin Phifer
George Piper
Richard Peacock

R
Amos F. Royce 2
John Roads
Martha Reeves
Azariah E. Reeves
Frederick Reeves

S
Calvin P. Scott
Sheriff of Orange
Mordraci Sears
Alexander Shamel
John Strayhorn
Edward Sears
Moses Scarlett
Willie S. Shaw

T
Vincent Tapp
Mary Frotenan
Wm. Thompson
Mary Tate
Thomas Taylor

V
Charles M Vaughan

W
Abram Whitaker
George W. Walker
William Ward
Wm. D. Woodson
Wm H Wood
P. H. Winston
James R. Watson
Jane Williams
Elizabeth Wilfong

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM CAIN, *P. M.*

June 2. 76—3w

The Beautiful Thoroughbred Horse

SNOWDEN,

WILL stand the fall season at A. J. Davie's Stable in Hillsborough, at twenty dollars, paid within the season; leap ten; groom's fee fifty cents. Season commence the first of July and end the first of September

SNOWDEN is fifteen hands one inch high, uniting uncommon strength with unrivalled beauty, now almost white, and of a most blood-like appearance.

Pedigree.

SNOWDEN by Wild Medley; his dam by Sir Archy, his grand dam Diona by Dion; great grand dam by Diomed; great great grand dam by Wildair; great great great grand dam by Flimnap; great great great great grand dam by Fearnought; great great great great great grand dam by Janus; great great great great great great grand dam by Jolly Rogers, out of the famous imported mare Mary Gray.

It will be seen from a perusal of the above pedigree, that Snowden unites all the best blood of modern and ancient times; and his powerful form and fine proportions would justify the assertion, that to the accident of being bred by a gentleman who never trained, may be attributed his not acquiring the highest reputation on the turf, and hence the low price at which he stands.

His colts are large, handsome and blood-like, and no horse in the United States is more entitled to get racers.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

July 1. 76—3w

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

☞ If not sooner disposed of, the above property will be offered at public sale, before the court-house door, on Tuesday of next August Court Terms made known on the day of sale.

July 3. 4w

GOD.

When I essay thy works to trace,
  Prostrate, O God! my spit falls;
I gaze on yonder fields of space,
  Those myriad worlds, and glowing balls,
    And, wondering, sink on humbled knee,
    And ask if thou canst think of me!

Shall he who plann'd this glorious scene,
  Who bade the stars in beauty move,
To one so very frail and mean,
  Extended a ray of heavenly love?
    O, trembling bosom, may'st thou dare
    Implore a portion of his care?

Cease, cease my soul; be hush'd thy fears;
  These shining orbs shall pass away,
But he who framed the wondrous spheres,
  Form'd thee, more wondrous far than they,
    And gave to thee a vital fire,
    That never, never can expire.

Those orbs their Maker's will obey
  In wheeling on their course sublime;
Oh let that will thine actions sway,
  And when thou bid'st farewell to time—
    Thou then, my doubting soul, wilt see
    The boundless love of God for thee.

WOMAN.

There is no country in the world where woman is treated with so much deference and respect as in the United States of America. She is here regarded as a superior being, destined to soothe the sorrows, and share the happiness of man. In uncivilized life, woman is regarded as a degraded being—she is doomed to a life of toil, and is the *slave*, not the *companion* of man. In most of the countries of Europe, even among nations, which claim to be the most civilized, where her lot is cast among the humble, she is compelled to perform a large share of the most arduous and disgusting field labor, all sexual distinction of employment is abolished. In France, the women undertake any task that they are able to perform, without any regard to delicacy or propriety. This applies not only to the poorer class, but is common among persons of respectable standing, who are possessed of property. A woman is seen holding the plough, or guiding the harrow, while her husband, perhaps a substantial farmer, is sowing the wheat. They thresh out the crop together, perhaps exposed to the heat of the meridian sun. A fine, healthy young girl will often be seen handling a muckfork with grace and skill, while loading her father's cart. The shops are almost universally tended by women—who also act as clerks in counting rooms and factories—and sometimes manage all the details of a large establishment.

In this country, women attend only to domestic duties. The daughters of our farmers are seldom seen in the fields, engaged in laborious occupations. Labour which requires great muscular strength and robust constitutions, and exposure to the weather, is considered proper only for *man*. It is a little singular that the compliment which the Americans thus offer the fair sex, and which forms such a striking contrast with European usages, has never been noticed by the Halls, the Trollopes, or the Kembles, who have visited our shores—and who have professed to describe our peculiar virtues as well as vices. One would have thought that that close observer of passing events, "the charming Fanny," would have recorded this peculiarity in her journal. *Boston Journal.*

AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

During the last year of the revolutionary war, nearly the whole body of the militia were in the field. They were frequently commanded by continental officers, who were then, or had been in the regular army. These officers sometimes were too much of the *Martinet school* to suit the militia, particularly as it often happened that in civil life the soldier occupied equal if not higher ground than his officer.

In one of the counties above Petersburg, Col. —— commanded a regiment of militia from his own and an adjacent county, and though a very accomplished gentleman, he was thought to carry a high hand with the militia under him. Whether this was the case or not, is immaterial; but it so happened he very much offended one of his county men, of firm and inflexible character, then under his command as a private, and the soldier vowed vengeance, when occasion presented.

The war might be considered as ended by the surrender of York, in October, 1781. In April, 1782, the election came on, and Col. —— was a candidate. Every one knew the determination of the soldier, now the citizen freeholder. His vote was counted upon with certainty, and by none more than by Col. ——. "Who do you vote for Mr.——? said the sheriff. He answering, replied, "I vote for Mr.—— and Col. ——." It was then a custom for the candidate, on receiving a vote, to say to the voter, "I thank you sir," which was done by Col.—— on the present occasion, to which our independent freeholder replied, "You have no occasion to thank me; I vote for you because I think you best qualified to serve the county; but as soon as you come off that bench, I will flog you or you shall flog me."

This independent exercise of voting, and the deportment of the freeholder, excited much interest; and the influence of mutual friends procured a reconciliation, with a suitable apology and explanation on the part of Col.——. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Consolation.—While Gen. Greene, of Rhode Island, was independent of all parties, he had a capital knack of soothing the disappointment of beaten candidates, and on such occasions used to tell a favorite story, in a style of inimitable humor; which reconciled every body to the loss of office. We can give nothing of its spirit—merely the outline. A field slave in the south, to whom meat was a rare blessing, one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to speculate on his qualities. "O how fat! berry fat! the fattest I ebber did see! Let see how I cook him. I roast him. No, he so fat lose all he grease. I fry him. Ah, yes, he so berry fat he fry himself; golly! how fat he be! No; I won't fry him." The thought of the savory stew made the negro forget himself, and in spreading out the feast in his imagination, his arm relaxed, when off hopped the rabbit, and squatting at a goodly distance, he eyed his late owner with great composure. The negro knew there was an end of the matter, and summoning all his philosophy he thus addressed the rabbit, shaking his fist at him all the time—"You long-eared, white-whiskered, red-eyed son of a b——, you no so berry fat arter all noder."
Boston Free Press.

Conjugal Bliss in Florida.—The territory of Florida, it seems, is not far behind some of her old sisters, in particular subjects of legislation. For instance, in the article of divorces, she will compete with almost any of them, considering her age. In a late Tallahassee paper, we observed no less than ten acts of the last legislature, for divorcing as many married couples! Among others, Martha Redman gets relieved from her bad man, Elisha Redman, and has leave to marry again. Hester Burke, not being fond of *Burking*, obtains a divorce from Thomas Burke; John Roberts having been *robbed* a year or two ago of his wife Betsy, who escaped with one Witherington, thus *withering* her husband's affections, procures the nuptial knot to be untied; Robert Starr, (who it is supposed was a sort of a *Shooting Star*) having shot madly from his sphere," his wife Lydia in revenge sues out a divorce; Elizabeth being "*up to snuff*," gets divorced from her husband Green Upstergrove; and Mary Ann Child, getting tired of Child's play, obtains a divorce from her husband, though a Hale Child; also, Indiana Cordelia S. Richards, not being *rich* in wedded bliss, finds the yoke *hard* and breaks loose from *rich hard* spouse, Wolcott Richards. Likewise, Josephine Granpera Gagnet, who, it seems, has a mouth, and no notion of having a *gag in it*, has obtained a divorce from her husband, Lewis Gagnet. And the cream of it is, they all have permission to marry again! *Macon Tel.*

A child nurtured and tended by a Bear.—An extraordinary occurrence has recently taken place in Hungary. At a late bear hunt the hunters succeeded, after much difficulty, in killing a very savage old she bear. She was scarcely brought to the ground when a young girl, about twelve years of age, rushed from a thicket and threw herself on the dying animal, making the deepest lamentations. With considerable trouble the huntsmen contrived, by means of cords with running knots, to capture the little savage. [illegible] on look, it was ascertained that a country woman had lost her child about [illegible] years since, and had never been able to discover what had become of it. The girl has been placed under the care of the Countess Erdodi, who has commenced her treatment by feeding her on roots, honey and raw meat. Much curiosity is evinced to see, when she has received certain instruction, and the developement of intellect has taken place, whether she will remember her former situation, and what details she will furnish on the subject.
Gazette de Frankfort.

A few days ago the remains of a farmer were interred at Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, who died many years ago, and bequeathed his estate, worth 400l. a year, to his two brothers, and if they should die, to his nephew, to be enjoyed by them for thirty years, at the expiration of which time he expected to return to life, when the estate was to return to him. He provided for his re-appearance by ordering his coffin to be fixed on a beam in his barn, locked, and the key inclosed, that he might let himself out. He was allowed four days' grace beyond the time limited, and not presenting himself, was then honored with Christian burial.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

When seven years old, said Rev. Samuel Kilpin, I was left in charge of my father's shop. A man passed, crying, "little lambs, all white and clean, one penny each." In my eagerness to get one, I lost all self command, and taking a penny from the drawer, I made the purchase. My keen eyed, wise mother, inquired how I came by the money. I evaded the question with something like a lie. In God's sight it was a lie, as I kept back the truth.

The lamb was placed on the chimney shelf, and much admired. To me it was a source of inexpressible anguish. Continually there sounded in my ears and heart, "Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not lie." Guilt and darkness overcame my mind, and in sore agony of soul, I went to a hay loft, (the place is now perfectly in my recollection,) and there prayed and pleaded, with groanings that could not be uttered, for mercy and pardon. I entreated mercy for Jesus' sake. With joy and transport, I left the loft, from a believing application of the text, "Thy sins, which are many, are all forgiven thee." I went to my mother, told her what I had done, and sought her forgiveness, and burnt the lamb, while she wept over her young penitent.

This Mr. Kilpin deemed the period of his conversion to God. The bias of his will and affections were turned to Christ. *Rel. Intel.*

GHOST STORY.

In the year 1704, a gentleman, to all appearances of large fortune, took furnished lodgings in a house in Soho square. After he had resided there some weeks with his establishment, he lost his brother, who lived at Hampstead, and who on his death-bed particularly desired to be interred in the family vault in Westminster Abbey. The gentleman requested his landlord to permit him to bring the corpse of his brother to his lodgings, and to make arrangements there for the funeral. The landlord without hesitation signified his compliance.

The body, dressed in a white shroud, was accordingly brought in a very handsome coffin, and placed in the great dining room. The funeral was to take place the next day, and the lodger and his servants went out to make the necessary preparations for the solemnity. He staid out late, but this was no uncommon thing. The landlord and his family conceiving that he had no occasion to wait for him, retired to bed as usual, at 12 o'clock. One maid servant was left up to let him in, and to boil some water, which he desired might be ready for making tea on his return. The girl was accordingly sitting alone in the kitchen, when a tall spectre-looking fellow entered, and clapped itself down in a chair opposite to her.

The maid was by no means of the most timid of her sex; but she was terrified beyond expression, lonely as she was, at this unexpected apparition. Uttering a loud scream, she flew out like an arrow at a side door and hurried to the chamber of her master and mistress. Scarcely had she awakened them, and communicated to the whole family some portion of the fright with which she was herself overwhelmed, when the spectre, enveloped in a shroud, with a death-like paleness, made its appearance, and sat down in a chair in the bed room, without their having observed how it entered. The worst of all was, that this chair stood by the door of the bed chamber, so that not a creature could get out, which out passing close to the frightful, and rolled its glare distorted its features, that they could not bear to look at it. The master and mistress crept under the bed clothes, covered with profuse perspiration, while the maid servant sunk nearly insensible by the side of the bed.

At the same time the whole house seemed to be in an uproar; for, though they had covered themselves over, head and ears, they could still hear an incessant noise and clatter, which served to increase their terror.

At length all became perfectly still in the house. The landlord ventured to raise his head, and to steal a glance at the chair by the door, but behold! the ghost was gone! Sober reason began to resume its power. The poor girl was brought to herself after a good deal of shaking. In a short time, they plucked up sufficient courage to quit the bed room and commence an examination of the house, which they expected to find in great disorder. Nor were their anticipations unfounded. The whole house had been stripped by artful thieves, and the gentleman had decamped without paying for his lodging. It turned out that he was no other man than an accomplice of the notorious Arthur Chambers, who was executed at Tyburn in 1706, and that the supposed corpse was this arch rogue himself, who had whitened his hands and face with chalk, and merely counterfeited death. About midnight, he quitted the coffin, and appeared to the maid in the kitchen. When she flew up stairs, he softly followed her, and seated at the door of the chamber, he acted as a sentinel, so that his industrious accomplices were enabled to plunder the house without the least molestation.
Cabinet of Curiosities.

THE ORANG OUTANG.

One of the greatest curiosities in this country arrived at this port yesterday from the East Indies, and is now at Peal's museum. We happened last evening to call there, and saw this extraordinary fac-simile, almost, of a human being, to all appearances a negro child in a red flannel night gown, comfortably taking its night's sleep on Mr. Peale's lap. The legs were thrown carelessly over Mr. P.'s knees and the arms flung affectionately round his neck, while the head rested on his breast precisely like a child in its mother's arms. The whole body is covered with short hair, and the face resembles that of an old negro man, with the nose indented, the forehead wrinkled, the eyes hazel, and the teeth, lips and chin exactly similar to what we every day see in the African race, while the hands and feet are totally bare of hair, and have a most frightful resemblance to those of our own species, as have also the ears which are quite large. When disturbed, it cried out "Oh! oh! oh!" in as clear and perfect an articulation as it ever was uttered by "the human voice divine." The sight, indeed, is humiliating to the pride of our own race. *N. Y. Star.*

Drunkenness.—In the city of Mexico, tumbrils are sent round by the police to take up those who are drunk. They are kept a night and made to work in the streets for three days with a ring round their ancle.

We think our Tom and Jerries in New York would "flare up" at such an ignominious application of the law, to the "gemmen vote" go upon sprees and sleep in the watch-houses. *N. Y. Star.*

A traveller in the Island of Cuba has estimated that ten thousand dollars worth of Segars are consumed daily in the city of Havana.

There is a common saying, "It will be all the same a hundred years hence"—and a deal of true philosophy is there in the proverb. How insignificant appear all the quarrels, and clashing interests, and opposing plans and strokes of outwitting policy, and shrewd diplomacy, which agitate us now, when we consider that "a hundred years hence" the result whatever it may be, of all this turmoil, will not then be felt by those who will then be upon the stage! The descendants of Charles I. of England and Oliver Cromwell intermarried in the fourth degree.

A Rhode Island constable, says the Pawtucket Chronicle, having failed to arrest the person he was in pursuit of, returned the writ with the endorsement, "Non est come-at-ibus at railum swampo," which upon being questioned as to its meaning by the Judge, he said was that the fellow got out of his reach, by crossing a swamp on a rail.

"Why," said a Prussian ecclesiastic of high rank to a celebrated actor, "when I and my brethren speak the truth, does no one believe us; but when you speak falsehood, every one believes you?" "Be cause," replied the actor, "we deliver falsehood as if it were truth, and you truth as if it were falsehood."

In Rhode Island there are in operation 120 cotton mills, containing about 235,000 spindles and 6,000 looms. The capital directly invested is about $6,500,000. They use 11,000,000 pounds of cotton, and turn out 30,000,000 yards of cloth annually. There are directly employed in manufacturing 6,000 females, and 3,000 males, and upwards of three thousand of that number are under twelve years of age. The weekly wages for females average $2 25; for males including boys, $5 25. Whole amount of wages paid to dependents of the manufactories, about $50,000 weekly, or $2,600,000 per annum. The machine shops, bleaching, callendering, printing and other establishments amount to an addition of about one-fourth. There is used for sizing, &c. about 2,000 barrels of flour, 2,000 tons of coal, 2,000 cords of wood, 80,000 gallons of oil, and about $100,000 per annum in other articles, all for the manufactories only. The increased business and consumption for the manufacturing population is not estimated.

Lowell, the "Manchester of America," must indeed be a thriving and prosperous town. But a few years since its site was uninhabited—but *now*, Lowell stands first among the manufacturing towns of the new world. It appears by a recent statement that the value of the raw material of cotton consumed in the manufactories of that town, amounts (at its present price) to $2,206,152—That in the factories are employed 1,512 males, whose wages (exclusive of board) are $378,064 80; and that the number of females is 5,051, whose wages amount to $500,409 78; and the amount paid for board is $453,515—Making a grand total for labor and the raw material of cotton used and expended in the factories of that town alone of $3,588,141 58.

Execution of the Pirates.—Five of the Pirates of the Spanish schr. Panda, were executed at Boston on the 11th ult. agreeably to their sentence, viz:—Pedro Gilbert the *Captain*, Manuel Boyga, Angel Garcia, Juan Montenegro, and Manuel Castillo, *seamen*. Bernardo de Soto, the *mate*, has been reprieved for sixty days, and it is supposed that he will be finally liberated, in consequence of his humane efforts to save the lives of many American citizens from the wreck of the Minerva. Ruez, the *carpenter*, has been reprieved for thirty days, in consequence of his supposed insanity.

Mammoth Shark.—On Tuesday morning, at Princetown, a large 'bone shark' was discovered, nearly exhausted, among a number of herring seines, several of which he had torn away. A boat put off with a harpoon and lance, when he was immediately despatched and brought to shore. He measures 27 feet in length, girts about 15 feet, and his liver is expected to yield eight barrels of oil. This is said to be the largest shark ever taken in that quarter." About the year 1807, there was a shark taken near the same place, that yielded, we believe, more than eight barrels of oil. *Phil. Inq.*

There is to be a convent of nuns at Rochester, in this state, where there are 5000 Irish, chiefly emigrant laborers. *N. Y. Star.*

To preserve Milk.—In very warm weather, when milk sours soon, put two table spoonfuls of salt into every pail of milk before straining, and it will greatly improve the quality and quantity of butter.

To purify Molasses.—8 lbs. molasses; 8 lbs water; 1 lb coarsely pounded charcoal. Boil them together 20 minutes, strain through fine flannel double. Boil again gently with the whit of an egg, till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, then strain it again. Prepared in this manner, molasses will be nearly as good as sugar.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

A MEETING of Mars Hill Temperance Society was held on the 14th inst. at which it was resolved that the Rev. Thomas Lyon be requested to preach a sermon on the subject of Temperance at Mars Hill on the 4th of July next, and that Mr. Wm. J. Bingham be requested to deliver an address on the occasion.

Members of other Temperance Societies, and citizens generally, are invited to attend.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again at Mars Hill on the 4th of July.

June 18. 74—

To Journeymen Hatters.

THE subscriber will give employment to a first rate JOURNEYMAN HATTER for six months, and perhaps for a longer period.

F. A. WILLIAMS,

Eight miles below Ruffin's Mill, west side of the Rip.

Orange county, June 18. 74—3w

MR ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. 72—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.